



ELABORATIVE BUDGET MOTIVATION 2021/2022

BY THE

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MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, IMMIGRATION, SAFETY AND SECURITY

VOTE 39

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, IMMIGRATION, SAFETY AND SECURITY

APRIL 2021

"YEAR OF RESILIENCE"

Honourable Chairperson of the whole House Committee

Honourable Members of this August House

It is my distinctive honour to motivate Vote 39 for the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security. From the onset, let me join other honourable members of this August House in congratulating Honourable Ipumbu Shiimi, the Minister of Finance and Hon. Obeth Kandjoze, the Director-General of National Planning Commission and their teams for crafting a thorough budget intended at addressing pressing socio-economic challenges facing our nation. The Ministry is indebted to the support of this August House, other partners and stakeholders over the years.

The unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic has affected societies, governance, health, economic, etc, and way of life, needing everybody to follow health protocols. Indeed, it will permanently reshape our way of work as it continues to unfold. The Ministry promises to continue rendering quality services to all our clients and maintaining law and order across the country while ensuring that the health of our staff members across the country is not compromised.

Honourable Chairperson of the whole House Committee

The core mandate of Vote 39 is to manage the National Population Register, facilitate lawful migration into the country, receive and protect refugees and asylum seekers. And to ensure internal security, maintain law and order, and protect society by providing safe custody of offenders, rehabilitation and social re-integration.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security comprises of the:

- Department of Civil Registration
- Department of Immigration Control and Citizenship
- Directorate of Refugees Management
- Department of Namibian Police Force
- Department of Namibian Correctional Service

In order for the Vote 39 to effectively execute its mandate as enshrined in Articles 4, 97, 118 and 121 of the Namibian Constitution, the Vote has identified eight (11) budget programmes according to which we plan to attain our objectives. These programmes have been developed along the country's long and medium-term development goals; namely Vision 2030, NDP5 and HPP II with a view to ensuring a conducive environment for economic development, internal security and peace.

The programmes are as follows:

1. Establishment and Regulation of population Register
2. Immigration Control and Citizenship
3. Refugees Management
4. Combating of Crime
5. VIPs Protection
6. Training and Development
7. Forensic Services
8. Information and Communication Technology
9. Safe Custody
10. Rehabilitation and Re-integration
11. Coordination and Support Services

PROGRAMME 1: ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULATION OF POPULATION REGISTER

Civil Registration is the heartbeat of any nation as it encapsulates the phrase *from the cradle to the grave*. This programme is responsible for the registration of vital events such as birth, issuance of identity documents, marriage and death; essentially, the full circle of life.

The registration of these life events is de-centralised to fifty-eight (58) regional offices across the country, while the production of ID cards and amendment of vital event records are centralised at the Head Office.

Although these services are available at the Ministry's Offices countrywide all year long, the Department undertakes mobile exercises and outreach programmes for targeted communities and population groups in the communities in line with taking services closer to the people.

National Civil Registration has centres across the country where our people can acquire birth and death certificates, and ID cards. These centres are clustered into the following eight regions, with each clustered region being headed by a Deputy Director:

- i. Hardap & /Karas
- ii. Kavango East & Kavango West
- iii. Khomas & Omaheke
- iv. Oshana & Oshikoto
- v. Otjozondjupa & Erongo
- vi. Oshana & Oshikoto
- vii. Otjozondjupa & Erongo
- viii. Zambezi

In total the Department has processed the following amounts of national documents relating to vital life events of our citizens and foreign nationals residing in Namibia:

a) Births

A total of **ninety-six thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine (96,139)** births were registered (compared to **eighty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (84,863)**) registered the previous year; this records an increase **eleven thousand, two hundred and seventy-six (11,276)** year-on-year. Thirty-six per cent (36%) of these birth registrations were registered a year or more after the birth of the child. The Ministry is working on ensuring that births are registered immediately via the electronic notification and registration systems.

The aim is for health personnel to electronically notify the e-National Population Registration System (e-NPRS) that a birth has occurred at a hospital, health centre or clinic to secure the birth details of the child and those of the parents.

I want to pause here and emphasise that the Notification Systems are national programmes as they feed the Population Register which in turn is national, as opposed to a Home Affairs, system. An accurate and reliable Population Register is an asset for the whole nation. It informs the national development agenda and is the primary database for the existence of all nationals.

b) Deaths

Seventeen thousand, three hundred and fifty-three (17,353) deaths were registered compared to **nineteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two (19,932)** the previous year.

c) Marriages

Marriages are solemnized by marriage officers; these are magistrates and ministers of religion (i.e. pastors) who are designated as such across the country. The marriage officers solemnise marriages and forward the records to the Ministry for capturing in the Population Register.

For the period under review, **four thousand, eight hundred and twenty-six (4,826)** marriages were registered compared to **six thousand and sixty-one (6,061)** the previous year. Of these marriages for the year in question, **two hundred and fifty (250)** are marriages between Namibians and foreigners, predominantly from our neighbouring countries: Angola, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

d) Identity Documents (IDs)

One hundred and five thousand, six hundred and ninety-one (105,691) ID cards were produced. This is an increase of **twenty-six thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight (26,458)** cards from the previous year where **seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and thirty-three (79,233)** ID cards were produced.

SWA IDs were issued pre-independence through a process that did not verify the correct particulars of the holder such as spelling of names and dates. Post-independence, many people registered their births with the correct particulars. Unfortunately for some, the SWA ID records and the birth records are not consistent and therefore a process is required to reconcile these inconsistencies before a Namibian ID card can be issued.

In the financial year under review, **one thousand, five hundred and eighty-two (1,582)** SWA ID cards were converted to Namibian ID cards. The previous year **one thousand, four hundred and twenty (1420)** SWA ID cards were been converted.

e) Digitizing records

The Department continues to digitize records from the hard copies to scanned and electronically filed documents that are easy to organise and retrieve. Documents such as birth registration forms, notifications of deaths and marriage registers are scanned and stored electronically.

For the period under review, ninety-three thousand and thirty-nine (93,039) records were digitised compared to one hundred and forty-two thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine (142, 679) the previous year.

f) E-birth and E-death Notification Systems

The Department continued with the implementation of the e-birth and e-death notification systems. The implementation involves identifying the office spaces, assessment of network connectivity, installation of equipment such as computers, training of staff members from Home Affairs; Health and Social Services and NamPol.

For the period under review, the e-birth notification system was successfully implemented at seven (7) new sites increasing to a total fifty-six (56) sites country wide. The death notification system was successfully implemented at seven (7) sites as well increasing to seventy-five (75) sites country wide.

Despite challenging economic conditions, two additional offices for births and deaths registrations were opened at Cheto and Otjinene in Zambezi and Omaheke Regions respectively. The limited resources availed will be used for further expansion of services to Khorixas (Kunene region), Rosh Pinah (/Karas Region), Okongo (Ohangwena region) and Divundu (Kavango East Region).

The registration of the events discussed above is compulsory by law. National documents establish the legal identity of the holders and also open the door for holders to be able to benefit from other social grants, open businesses, access scholarships and higher education and gain employment.

Having set out the functions of this Programme I now move on to request that an amount of **One Hundred Twenty-Three Million, Eight Hundred and Ninety-One Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$123,891,000)** be approved under this programme. Out of this figure, **Fifty-Four Million, Nine Hundred and Forty-One Thousand Namibia Dollars (54,941,000)** is earmarked for Development Budget.

PROGRAMME 2: IMMIGRATION CONTROL

This programme is charged with the facilitation of lawful migration, removal of certain migrants from Namibia, consideration of applications for various types of citizenship and issuing of travelling documents.

This department is responsible for receiving and processing of applications for visas, permits, passports and citizenship and for rendering other services relating to the above stated line functions.

During the 2020/21 financial period, the Ministry continued to experience high demand for various services that it renders to both Namibians and Foreign nationals. The Ministry has received a high number of applications for visas, permits and passports which were processed as broken down in the following categories:

a) Approvals of Visas and Permits

- ❖ Employment Permits: **1 759**
- ❖ Work Visa (Short term employment permit): **8 585**
- ❖ Permanent Residence Permits **1 253**

❖ Student Permits:	629
❖ Holiday/Tourist/Visit Visa:	421
Total number approved:	12 657

Rejections

❖ Employment Permits:	93
❖ Work Visas:	693
❖ Permanent Residence Permits:	167
❖ Student Permits:	104
❖ Holiday/Tourist/Visit Visa:	59
Total number rejected:	1 116

Besides the above stated, a total number of one thousand two hundred and six (**1 206**) applications for citizenship were processed. The following are breakdown statistics for different categories of citizenship applications processed.

b) Approvals of Citizenship applications

❖ Descent :	781
❖ Naturalisation :	253
❖ Marriages:	70
❖ Registration (naturalisation):	101
❖ Restoration:	1

Total number approved: 1206

Additionally, passports and other travel documents also decreased in demand by all Namibians who intended to travel across international borders due to COVID 19. Below are some statistical highlights of this line function.

c) Approvals for passports

❖ Ordinary Passports :	33 871
❖ Diplomatic Passports :	184
❖ Official Passports:	142
❖ Refugee Passports :	502
❖ Emergency Travel Certificates (ETC):	0
Total number approved:	34 699

This Department is also responsible for the administration and processing of movement of persons entering and exiting the country. Other responsibilities of this directorate include surveillance on suspected illegal immigrants, the facilitation of deportations of illegal immigrants, the provision of secretarial services to the Immigration Tribunals and conducting joint operations with other Law Enforcement Agencies. Furthermore, the directorate provides statistics of all persons using the ports of entry on annual basis.

The Hon Members are aware that Immigration officers are the first point of contact with visitors to Namibia. The impression they create usually could be taken to portray the level of service delivery in the country. Honourable Members, this impression could have an impact on the growth of tourism and perception of service delivery in Namibia, negatively or positively. Last year, we dedicated efforts to ensure that on the job training is intensified. In this regard, the Ministry trained 173 immigration officers in several areas and customer care topped the list. We would like to thank facilitators from various stakeholders in this regard, especially, private sector that participated in the training. In this financial year, we plan to train more immigration officials to ensure that we maintain the gains achieved so far.

During the last financial year, the Programme facilitated four hundred and nine thousand one hundred and twenty-eight (409 128) arrivals and three hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-three (368 763) departures through various ports of entry/exit. Regarding removals of prohibited immigrants, the programme removed two thousand two hundred and thirty-five (2 235) prohibited immigrants and issued eight hundred and fifty-six (856) Certificate of Identity (domicile) during the same period. The Ministry would like to inform prospective travellers, just like Namibians to obey the laws and regulations of the country. This was achieved despite the difficulties and challenges posed by the Covid-19 Pandemic.

I informed this august house that my Ministry was drafting the National Migration Policy for Namibia. It is now my honour to inform this august House that the National Migration Policy for Namibia has been approved by Cabinet. As soon as printing has taken place, it will be submitted to this House for appreciation. The programme will continue to work towards improving service delivery in terms of its mandate. Consequently, the training of Immigration Officials is again placed amongst the priorities.

In order for this programme to continue fulfilling its core functions, I now wish to request this august House to approve a total amount of **Two Hundred and Three Million, Five Hundred and Eighty Thousand Namibia dollars (N\$203,580,000)**. Out this figure, **Four million (4,000,000)** is earmarked for Development Budget.

PROGRAMME 3: REFUGEES MANAGEMENT

This Programme provides protection and support to asylum seekers and refugees in Namibia. It further coordinates, facilitates and promotes the three durable solutions which are Local Integration, Voluntary Repatriation and Resettlement. This is done in accordance with Article 97 of the Constitution, the Namibia Refugees Recognition and Control Act of 1999 (Act No. 2 of 1999) and under the 1951 UN Conventions and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees, as well as the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.

Namibia continued to receive asylum seekers on a daily basis and majority of them are from DRC. To date Namibia host about 7 500 asylum seekers and refugees, mostly from the Great Lake Regions with Congolese nationals being the majority entering the country through Katima Mulilo in Zambezi Region. This has made the Ministry to establish a Reception Area in Katima Mulilo to serve as a first point for asylum registration. Equally, it is imperative to note that Namibia is receiving asylum seekers from South Africa and these are mainly nationals of DRC, Burundi, Rwanda and others. According to the preliminary interviews, their reason of living South Africa is fear of xenophobic attack.

In the promotion of durable solutions, Namibia engaged Governments of Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of the Congo, and UNHCR with a view to find durable solutions to their nationals that are living in Namibia as refugees. These engagements are being done to facilitate those refugees who wish to register for voluntary repatriation back to their countries of origin.

It is imperative to underline that during the period under review, the Ministry together with UNHCR has conducted verification exercise for asylum seekers and refugees in Namibia.

This is an activity which aimed at getting the accurate number of asylum seekers and refugees in the country, their education level and the number of those employed in public and private sectors as well as their residential addresses. I am delighted to inform the August House that so far **6 283** have been verified. Those that could not be verified for one reason or the other, e.g. those in hospitals, Correctional Service Facilities and others will be verified until end of July 2021.

As provided for in legal frameworks on refugees, the Ministry acquired Refugee Travel Documents with enhanced security features to be given to refugees who intends to travel outside Namibia for educational, medical and or conferences purposes. In Namibia refugees are also issued with Refugee Identity Documents as an identification document as well as to access education, medical care, banking facilities, etc.

Moreover, it is appropriate to mention that the Ministry has conducted a national consultative study on the 1969 OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the 2009 AU Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internal Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). Similarly, the 1954 and 1961 UN Conventions on statelessness, the same platforms were used to collect views whether Namibia can equally accede the Conventions. The outcome is that Namibia should accede to these Conventions. Therefore, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security is ceased with the finalization of the accession documents.

Namibia has joined other UN member states on the #I belong Campaign, aimed at ending statelessness by 2024. In justifying our noble efforts, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security in-conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contracted the Legal Assistance Centre which conducted a qualitative study on Statelessness and Risk of Statelessness in Namibia. The qualitative study was validated on the 19th March 2021 in Windhoek setting pathways for a quantitative study. A National Action Plan on the eradication of statelessness in Namibia is finalized and will be table before the Cabinet for consideration and endorsement.

For this programme to achieve the above-mentioned activities, I wish to request this August House to approve an amount of **Eleven Million, Two Hundred and Seventy-One Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$11,271,000)**.

NAMIBIAN POLICE FORCE

PROGRAMME 4: COMBATING OF CRIME

The main purpose of this programme is to combat crime in the country for a safe environment, conducive for economic and social development. Furthermore, this programme will enhance cooperation with other stakeholders in the fight against crime, that include government institutions, non-governmental and civic organizations, business entities, regional and international organizations, as well as neighbouring and other countries of the world. On the same score, the programme also facilitates and enhances our commitment to international, continental, regional and bilateral policing obligations, through the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL), African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL), the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) and the Joint Permanent Commissions on Defence and Security with our neighbouring countries.

It is under this programme that crime prevention operations are carried out, intelligence on criminal activities is collected to detect crime and carry out investigations, and at the same time, ensure that accused person and witnesses are brought to courts for justice to take its course.

Permit me to give a brief account of crime prevalence in the country, as well as efforts and plans in place to combat it. Though we have been privileged to enjoy peace and stability, the commission of crimes such as murder, robbery, domestic violence, drug trafficking, smuggling of contrabands and other transnational crimes, rape, theft, fraud and cybercrime to mention a few.

During 2020/2021 FY 12 crime prevention operations have been successfully carried out with members deployed on a rotational basis to carry out anti-poaching operations in Etosha and Bwabwata National parks and Palmwag Conservancy. However, such operations were met with various challenges, such as a lack of sufficient manpower and funding.

During FY 2020/2021 **262 729** criminal cases were reported, of which **35 239** suspects were arrested. A total of **91 944** cases were finalized, representing a **35%** clearance rate, contrary to the **50%** targeted clearance rate.

Furthermore, I would like to highlight that during the same financial year, various intelligence-led operations resulted in the seizure of illicit drugs, such as cocaine, mandrax, and cannabis, with a combined value of N\$23,364,150.00 additionally, **22** suspects were arrested for wildlife crimes during the same period and the following wildlife products were confiscated: **74** Elephant tusks, **44** Pangolins and **13** rhino horns. **59** firearms used in the commission of these wildlife crimes were also seized.

I should further indicate that assets worth N\$755,000.00 were recovered through investigative efforts, in line with the provisions of the Prevention of Organized Crime Act (POCA), 2004 (Act No 29 of 2004). These assets were forfeited to the State for for being proceeds or instrumentalities of crime.

The Namibian Police operate in a highly contested space, not only in Namibia but worldwide. Within that space, there are various elements; you will find law abiding citizens/people, criminals, sympathizers to both law-abiding citizens and criminals, the vulnerable people in our society, namely women and children. Hence, it is the duty of men and women in uniform to strike a balance in this contested space, to ensure that each party lives in his/her space peacefully, by separating criminals and their cohorts from the society and continue to protect the good ones so as to live in peace in their homes.

This duty does not end at protecting but extended beyond the core function to providing assistance to the public and serving while protecting. These police work often proves to be both financially, physically and mentally demanding, particularly when compared to other professions.

As you are aware, the police have a daunting mandate of preserving the internal security of this country, maintaining law and order, investigating crimes and alleged offences, prevent crime, and protect lives and property of all people. These tasks come at very high costs. Costs associated to physical and mental being of those performing such functions and concentrate of financial costs required to deliver on such mandates.

Crime prevention is one of the core functions of the Namibian Police Force. The police often carry out this function through conducting targeted operations, educational campaigns against crime, and deployment of members for visible policing both inland and at the borders and ports of entries.

Owing to the availability of funds for operational budget, the police was able to conduct joint operations with other stakeholders inland, i.e. operations Kalahari Desert, Hohanam and many others, deploy members to combat poaching in National Parks, Etosha, Bwabwata and Palmwag national parks/reserves, the periodic inspections of arm dealers (under the new law of Arms and Ammunition Act) and conducting of unexploded ordnances (UXO) clearance to pave ways for developments in danger zones. The police were also able to conduct joint border operations with neighbouring police forces/services, to curb cross-border crimes and provide policing services at ports of entries, such as border posts and airports.

I must emphases that carrying out such activities is very costly. In some cases, there are only indirect costs; but other operations such as the operations to combat poaching in the national parks and game reserves, inspections of arm leaders, conducting of joint border operations and UXO clearances projects, come at direct costs on subsistence and travel allowances for the deployed members. Some costs are also attached to training of members, for example the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) set a standard of capacity required for members providing security at airports, if not complied with then such airports are susceptible to downgrading.

In recent years, Namibia has been experiencing a dreadful trend on crime statistics, with alarming violent and crimes against morality and increased levels of both economic, trans-national and other organized crimes. These are serious crimes such as robbery, murder, rape and gender-based violence (GBV), drug trafficking, house breaking, stock-theft, poaching, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm (GBH), and many other crimes that frustrate and destroy every moral fibre of our society and economy.

The criminal investigation component comprises of operational components whose responsibilities are to both investigate crime after they occur, as well as to detect and intercept crime before they occur.

These crimes include high profile and other complex investigations on money laundering or financing of terrorism, commercial crime, illicit drug, gender-based violence, human trafficking, protected resources, high treason and counter terrorism, motor vehicle theft, and stock theft. Hence, when crimes of this nature occur, it often requires the attention of specialized investigators to be dispatched to attend to such crimes.

The component of Criminal Investigations is expected to carry out its mandates through conducting dockets operation; dockets Inspection; covert/ clandestine operations; and where required, they conduct joint investigations with neighbouring police forces/service; attend and testify in court trials; and in view of the alarming rate of GBV, implement the Action Plan on Gender Based Violence (365 Days Activism Campaign Jan-Dec 2021). All these activities are very costly and can hardly be achieved with the current budgetary provision.

An amount of **Three Billion, Six Hundred and Twenty-Eight Million, One Hundred and Ninety-Four Thousand Namibia Dollars** is required for this programme **(N\$3,628,194,000)**.

Out of the above-mentioned figures, an amount of **Two Hundred Forty-Four Million, Two Hundred and Eight Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$244,208,000)** is earmarked for Capital Development.

PROGRAMME 5: VIPS PROTECTION

The main purpose of this programme is to render protection to national and visiting of Very Important Persons (VIPs) and, at the same time, provide security at places of their interests, including security provided at diplomatic missions in Namibia, at their offices and residences.

An amount of **Three Hundred and Sixty-Three million, Seven hundred and Seventy-Eight Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$363,778,000)** needs to be approved for this programme.

PROGRAMME 6: TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

This programme aims at maintaining an innovative, learning organization that promotes and disseminates good practices through training and development of staff as well as the implementation of good training standards.

An amount of **Eighty-Three Million, Five Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$83,573,000)** is required to this programme.

PROGRAMME 7: FORENSIC SERVICES PROGRAMME

This programme provides documentation, examination, analytical chemistry, explosive chemistry, genetic and blood analysis to solve crime-related problems.

Now let me ask this August House to approve an amount of **Twenty-Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-Six Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$25,336,000)** under this programme for Financial Year 2021/2022.

PROGRAMME 8: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) MANAGEMENT

The central aim of this programme is to maintain and enhance all ICT systems within the Ministry and it includes the integration of security system at some of the correctional facilities to ensure that escapes and other untoward incidents are curtailed. The programme also encompasses the enhancement of the electronic Offender Management System (OMS). The Offender Management System is an online integrated application to manage the offender administrative and operation activities, while facilitating monitoring, forecasting and decision-making process as well as providing effective and reliable authentication mechanism for identifying offenders to minimize any impersonations.

An amount of **Seventy-Nine Million, Seven Hundred and Sixty-Nine Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$79,769,000)** is required for this programme.

NAMIBIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

The Department of Namibian Correctional Service (NCS) is a statutory board established in terms of Article 121 of the Namibian Constitution, as amended. The NCS legal mandate is provided for under Section 3 of the newly promulgated Correctional Service Act, 2012 (Act No 9 of 2012).

The mandate of the Namibian Correctional Service (NCS) is to provide safe, secure and humane custody of offenders; rehabilitate and re-integrate them into the community. To achieve this, the Department must accurately assess the risk and needs of offenders and exercise a risk management response such as custody, programming and structured community support.

Over the years NCS has fully transformed itself from Prison Services with punitive approach into a modern Correctional Service with state-of-the-art rehabilitation programmes and services, with this transformation, NCS has adopted the Unit Management Approach to the Management of offenders, whereby traditional large sections were converted into smaller manageable units. This new approach places an emphasis on the effective deployment of active dynamic security as an alternative to passive static security.

A system to collect recidivism data and measure recidivism rate has been successfully implemented internally on all newly admitted offenders within the correctional facilities.

The Offender Orientation Programme was newly introduced at the Windhoek Female Correctional Facility during the financial year.

The Gender Based Violence (GBV) Programme was newly introduced at eight (8) correctional facilities, this roll-out saw one hundred and seventy-two (172) offenders enrolled.

The Offender Empowerment Programme was newly introduced at the Windhoek Female Correctional Facility thirty-two (32) offenders got enrolled into the programme.

The Static-99R sex offender risk assessment instrument to determine offender's risk of sexual re-offending before release was acquired. The instrument will help guide supervision requirements for offenders released into the community after having been convicted of offences of a sexual nature.

A total of 1009 offenders were enrolled in the Managing My Substance Use (MMSU), Motivating Offenders to Re-think Everything (MORE), Gender Based Violence (GBV), Restorative Justice (RJ), Offender Empowerment Programme (OEP) and Thinking and Living Skills (TLS) for Reintegration programmes.

A total of 1063 offenders completed the MMSU, TLS, OEP, GBV, RJ, Functional Literacy, Adult Upper Primary Education (AUPE), NAMCOL, Tertiary Studies and Vocational Training programmes.

A total of 527 offenders were expected to complete their sentence under Community Supervision by the 3rd Quarter; (Q1:289, Q2:151, Q3:87). Of this target, a total of 495 offenders had successfully completed, representing 94%.

6 Offenders breached their Community Supervision, representing 1% of the target population, while the remaining 26 offenders received Presidential Pardons.

79 Offenders were expected to complete CSO by the 3rd quarter (Q1:61, Q2:15, Q3:3). Of this total, 76 offenders were recorded to have completed their sentences on CSO as expected, representing a success rate of 96%.

The Community Service Orders scheme was rolled out to the Keetmanshoop Magisterial District on the 01 July 2020, as such the CSO services are currently available in the Keetmanshoop Magisterial District.

Farming at the correctional facilities has saved government millions of dollars on food expenses for inmates and trial awaiting offenders. Overall, NCS produced food worth **N\$ 19,039,338.30** from food production projects at various correctional facilities around the country. The most significant produce came from maize at Divundu Correctional Facility **N\$**

15,084,854.84; pork from Hardap and Oluno Correctional Facilities **N\$ 2,974,596.50** and beef from Evaristus Shikongo Correctional Facility **N\$ 190,766.00**.

The expenditure to produce food was **N\$ 8,195,066.21**. Most of the expenditure was spent towards fertilizers, particularly at Divundu Correctional Facility which amounts to **N\$ 3,452,841.27**, followed by pig feed at Hardap and Oluno Correctional Facilities amounting to **N\$ 2,200,257.83**. A huge amount was also spent on electricity to the tune of **N\$ 698,257.54**, followed by seeds and diesel amounting to **N\$ 530,546.25** and **N\$ 443,800.55** respectively. Chemicals is among the inputs that costed the NCS quite significantly amounting to **N\$ 357,924.27**.

As at the 31 December 2020, the Department had a stock of cattle, goats, sheep, pigs including maize and wheat to the value of **N\$ 7,195,619.50**.

PROGRAMME 9: SAFE CUSTODY

This programme contributes to the public safety by providing, safe, secure and humane custody of offenders in accordance with universally acceptable standards. It also assists the Correctional Service to provide dynamic, physical and procedural securities to avert institutional incidents, escapes and the smuggling of prohibited articles into correctional facilities.

An amount of **Seven Hundred and Fifty-One million, Five Hundred and Three Thousand (N\$751,503,000)** is required under this programme. Out this figure, **Sixty-One Million, and Fifty-Two Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$61,052,000)** is earmarked for Development Budget.

PROGRAMME 10: REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION

Various specialized officers are required to conduct evidence-based case management assessment on offenders, and to deliver rehabilitation programmes in the areas targeted to address their risk factors such as cognition and substance abuse. As such, Rehabilitation Supervisor, Case Management Officer and Rehabilitation Coordinators play a critical role in the execution of the above functions.

Reintegration functions are performed by Community Supervision officers who are paramount, as they facilitate successful re-integration of offender into the society with the aim of reducing the likelihood of reoffending. Community Supervision officers provide supervision and support services to offenders released conditionally, in order to ensure public safety and ensure continuation of rehabilitation process. Community Service Orders officers are also part of the reintegration process, as they ensure that offenders who have committed non-violent petty offences, are diverted from incarceration. The latter is a function of Community Service Orders, which enables for a rehabilitative focus, whilst still ensuring retributive sanction. Community Service Orders places less financial burden on government by circumventing costs related to incarceration and prevent overcrowding.

This programme will assist the offenders to successfully return into society as law-abiding citizens through controlled and gradual release supported by community corrections with proper supervision and support through the Offender Risk Management Correctional Strategy which includes amongst others, risk and needs assessment, delivery of rehabilitative programmes as well as community based correctional services for those on conditional release.

Eleven Million, Four Hundred and Seventy-Two Thousand Namibia dollars (N\$11,472,000) is required for this programme.

PROGRAMME 99: COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

This programme encompasses all administrative and coordinative services to support the Ministry particularly those to ensure leadership, supervision and the prudent allocation of financial, material and human resources.

Let me now request this August house to approve an amount of **Four Hundred and Twenty-Nine Million, Nine Hundred and Five Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$429,905,000)** for this programme.

Breakdown of Revenue Collection 2020/2021 Financial Year

Description	Revenue Collected
Passport & Citizenship	5,178,190.00
Visa & Permit	60,097,061.22
Identity Document, Birth, Marriage & Death	3,909,013.00
Miscellaneous	475,000.00
Copies of Plan	1,375,357.00
Miscellaneous	133,596.30
Departmental Fine	10.000.00
Damage of Property	46,774.87
Traffic Control	12,870,420.00
Mortuary Fees	16,980.00
Grand Total Revenue Collected	84,102,392.39

Capital Project

During the period 2020/2021, five (05) major capital projects were completed and officially inaugurated. These projects are the Namibian Police Force Forensic Science Laboratory, Oshikuku Police Station, Muhembo Police Post, 2 x Barracks (20 rooms for male and 16 rooms for female) at Araob Police Station and Upgrading of 1 x 21 rooms female barracks at Keetmanshoop. Apart from the above major projects, 02 facilities were upgraded such as the construction of a boundary wall and a bus shelter at Israel Patrick Iyambo Police College in Windhoek. I further wish to inform you that three (03) boreholes were successful drilled and installed at Gam Police Control Gate, Thin – Thau Police Post and Farm Hadaloha. Currently, there are thirty-three (33) ongoing capital projects, and some are expected to be completed during 2021/2022 financial year.

The construction of the Ministry's Headquarters and Kunene Regional Office are anticipated to be completed during the first quarter of 2021/2022.

This programme will continue providing coordination and support services within the Ministry. Therefore, I am requesting this August House to approve an amount of **Four Hundred and Twenty-Nine Million, Nine Hundred and Five Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$429,905,000)** for this Programme.

**Honourable Chairperson of the Whole House Committee,
Honourable Members,**

In conclusion, I am submitting to this august House, a summary of the current budget allocation for Vote 39, as follows:

Programmes for Vote 39	Allocation per programme N\$
01. Establishment and Regulation of Population Register	123,891,000
02. Immigration Control	203,580,000
03. Refugee Management	11,271,000
04. Combating of Crime	3,628,194,000
05. VIP Protection Services	363,778,000
06. Training and Development	83,573,000
07. Forensic Science Services	25,336,000
08. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	79,769,000
09. Safety Custody	751,503,000
10. Rehabilitation and Re-integration	11,472,000
99. Policy Co-ordination and Support services	429,905,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,712,272,000

The gross total allocation required for this Vote is **Five Billion, Seven Hundred and Twelve million, Two Hundred and Seventy-Two Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$5,712,272,000)**. Out of this amount **Four hundred and Twenty-One million, One hundred and Forty-two Thousand Namibia Dollars (N\$ 421,142,000)** is for infrastructural development or capital project.

I now humbly submit this, Honourable Deputy Speaker and Chairperson of the Whole House Committee and all Honourable Members, for your kind consideration and approval.

I THANK YOU!